Hugh Gaine

Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY AUGUST 11, to THURSDAY AUGUST 18——1774. (No. 11.)

TO THE LADIES.

My dear Country Women.

IN compliance with the reſolves of the late committees and convention, my patriotic Huſband, poor deluded Man, has broke all the cups, and denies his family their accuſtomed uſe of Tea for breakfaſt; ſubſtituting inits ſtead, ſage and baum.—I am really ſorry to complain, but it may be a warning to other families, when they hear that ours has in general been almoſt ſcoured off their feet by the uſe of theſe herbs; and two of my little children are at this moment lying ſick of fluxes occaſioned, the Doctor ſays, "By their tender bowels being abraided by a too free uſe of theſe acrid plants." Indeed he tells me that ſome of his patients have been in the uſe of lavender and roſemary tea, which has brought upon them a giddineſs, and greatly hurt their eye-ſight. Tea, which we are now about to be deprived of my friends, without ſo much as our conſent being aſked.—Tea, I ſay has ſomething in it ſoothing and agreeable to nature; which, from long uſe and experience has, tho' a native of India, inſenſibly naturalized itſelf among all ranks of people in every civilized country on the face of the earth: And, that the civilization of the world has been owing in a great meaſure, to Tea-drinking; every well bred patriot will readily aknowledge, what change a total diſuſe of the ſocial cup of tea may occaſion in the manners of our children, time only can diſcover,—but at preſent; when I hear a well dreſſed man ſay, in company, "Excuſe me Madam, I never drink Tea." I declare it gives me no very exalted idea of his ſentimental delicateſſe, and I ſwear was I a young girl again, I would never chooſe ſuch a one for my huſband.

Now from any thing hinted in this letter, tho' I am an advocate for the uſe of Tea, I ſhould be ſorry my country women would ſuppoſe me a friend to arbitrary power, in any form—no, I aſſure them, I have often ſtood forth a champion in my proper ſphere, (but never in print before) in oppoſition to an aſſumed right to regulate in matters purely internal, which, I never regarded as a rude and unmannerly infringement of both our natural and matrimonial rights: but you know, my dear country women, that there are tyrants at the head of little families as well as at the head of great empires; and I always thought that our ſex, have an undoubted right to carry their reſiſtance as great lengths, if needful, in oppoſition to domeſtic tyranny in the one inſtance, as the men pretend to, in their oppoſition to ſtate tyranny in the other,—but I hear my old friend rubbing his feet on the ſteps; for Godſake huſh.—You ſhall hear again ſoon from your loving ſiſter.

PENELOPE HOUSE-WIFE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY.——

SIR,

WHILE the language of Truth flows from my pen, it ſhall be my ſtudy to obſerve that reſpect, which is due to Your public rank and private character—Attached to no Party, influenced by no popular opinions, it is my wiſh, and ſhall in this addreſs be my endeavour, to examine with moderation, and to determine with impartiality; but ſhould a too ardent zeal for the cauſe of Juſtice, and the intereſt of my native Country, warm me into any arrogance of expreſſion, you will conſider it equally diſtant from my intention, and unaplicable to Yourſelf.

The ſupremacy of a Britiſh Parliament over the American Colonies, which has been ſo long the bone of contention, on this and the other ſide of the Atlantic; but which appears not to be properly underſtood or attended to on either, is not the ſubject which now demands Your attention. That muſt for the preſent give place to a matter of the higheſt importance to every Inhabitant of the Britiſh Empire and more particularly relative to You, to whom the Laws of the conſtitution have preſented certain boundaries, to exceed which, cannot be leſs criminal in a Governor, than it is in the Governed.

How far the Britiſh Parliament have uſurped an unconſtitutional power would be a fruitleſs enquiry, until we are aſſured that conviction would be followed by redreſs. If the Americans think themſelves aggrieved by ſuch a power, every conſtitutional mode of proſecuting relief, is authoriſed by the ſuſpicion; and the ſame principles which injoin a paſſive ſubmiſſion to the ſovereign, may perhaps diſcriminate a paſſive reſiſtance (if the expreſſion may be allowed) to an act of Parliament. Without enquiring into the Equity of them, this Country readily acquieſced in all the Laws, requiring them to take ſuch neceſſary artieles, as they did not manufacture themſelves, from Great-Britain excluſive of all other Nations; but no Law yet exiſts, obliging them to take ſuch things from her, as they do not want, or cannot conſume; nor are they even by the ſtatutes alluded to in a late proclamation, abſolutely commanded to receive ſuch articles from Britain, but only that, if they do think proper to receive them, certain duties are annexed to the purchaſe of them. There cannot therefore be any criminality in a paſſive reſiſtance of ſuch Laws, by refuſing to expend our wealth in the purchaſe of manufacturers for which we have no uſe; and if we think it moſt eligible to indulge ourſelves in the ſlothful enjoyment of our own property, however imprudent and erroneous ſuch indulgence may be, it cannot be treaſonable to let our lands lie uncultivated. The Proclamation therefore, bearing date the thirtieth day of June in the thirteenth year of his Majeſty's Reign, muſt be a meaſure as ill adviſed as it is unprecedented, without Reaſon to juſtify, Policy to recommend, or Law to warrant it.

Conſtructive Treaſons were long ago diſcovered to be ſo diſtructive of the ſecurity, and ſo dangerous to the life, of the ſubject, that, in the twenty-fifth year of EDWARD the III. An Act of Parliament was made, expreſsly ſpecifying what overt acts ſhould thereafter be accounted treaſonable; and although ſince that period many new Crimes have been added to the catalogue, yet the Parliament themſelves, ever jealous of their priviledges, have never deemed any oppoſition to them, to be a ſpecies of treaſon, but the Crime ſtill conſiſts in a "renunciation of that allegiance, or a criminal neglect of that duty, which is due from every ſubject to his Sovereign." So very cautious was the Legiſlative power of injuring the ſubject by repoſing too much confidence in the humanity, integrity or underſtanding of the Judges, that the ſame ſtatute cautions and reſtrains them from an extenſion of it by adjudging other caſes, from a ſimilitude of circumſtances, and parity of reaſoning to be treaſonable, and expreſsly injoint and commands them to tarry until the King and his Parliament ſhall declare them to be ſuch. The words are "and becauſe that many other like caſes of treaſon may happen in the time to come, which a man cannot think nor declare at this preſent time, it is accorded, that if any other caſe, ſuppoſed to be treaſon, which is not above ſpecified, doth happen before any Juſtices, the Juſtices ſhall tarry without going to any Judgment of the treaſon, till the cauſe be delivered and ſhewed before the King and his Parliament, whether it ought to be judged treaſon or other felony." 25. EDWARD the III. Stat. 5. cap 2. It is highly incumbent on every perſon veſted with public authority, ſtrictly to adhere to the practice and obſervance of thoſe Laws himſelf, the breach of which he is appointed to puniſh in others; and to tarry for the determination of the King and Parliament before any non-commercial combination could legally be declared traiterous, ſeems to be expreſsly required by this ſtatute. The natural humanity of the Proclaimant's diſpoſition flattered us with the hopes of conciliatory meaſures, and a former acquaintance with his virtues left us no room to doubt the Juſtice of his ſentiments, or the benevolence of his heart; in him we expected, in caſe of error, to meet the gentle Corrector, not the miniſterial Tyrant of his Country. But his proclamation has to our aſtoniſhment undeceived us, as therein we find the haughty mandates of an Eaſtern Baſhaw, containing doctrines incompatible with the principles of the Conſtitution, and tending to introduce ſlavery into the Colonies by an illegal extenſion of the Royal prerogative. Conviction by the Verdict of a Jury has long been the glory and the ſafe-guard of the ſubjects of the Britiſh throne; and no man could be condemned to ſuffer any puniſhment, until the crime whereof the party was accuſed, had been aſcertained by the impartial judgment of his peers. But in modern days a certain ill featured intruder ſtiled an Edict unexpectedly ſtarts up, and with it's robuſt arm, overthrows the poor old debilitated ſtatues, turns them out as uſeleſs and unſerviceable, and by it's mighty Fiat exalts the executive power into Judges of facts. Admitting the Covenant alluded to in this mandatory and condemnatory Proclamation to be really traiterous, by which of the ancient or former inſtitutions are the Magiſtrates and Sheriffs made the Judges of ſimilitude. And yet they are commanded to apprehend and impriſon every perſon who ſhall ſign that or a Similar Writing, by which the puniſhment is to be inflicted, before either the fact of ſigning or ſimilitude is aſcertained. Puſillanimous indeed muſt any people be who would patiently ſubmit to ſuch arbitray ſway; Americans never will; they know their rights, theſe they will claim, and theſe they will defend. Military aid may be called in, to aſſiſt the civil power, or rather to uſurp it; Americans will reſiſt upon juſtifiable grounds; a univerſal defection will enſue, and the Miniſtry will be gratified with a rebellion in the Colonies. In the memorable year 1745. Adminiſtration had an opportunity of enriching their friends with the forfeited Eſtates in Scotland, but we firmly truſt that the Author of this proclamation has a nobler object in view, than an acquiſition of this nature. The motives he aſſigns are, we doubt not, the only ſource from which his Conduct originates; ſhould he err, we preſume he makes no pretenſions to infallability; and that he has miſtaken his power will be fully evident from comparing his Edict with the legal prerogative of the Crown, which can impriſon no man but according to the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

That the King has a right to iſſue his proclamation to ratify and confirm an ancient law, or to admoniſh his ſubjects to the obſervance of it, is a truth which may be readily admitted without invigorating the legality of this proclamation; becauſe it is equally true, that he cannot thereby create any new offence. And though a proclamation made to confirm a former law, or as ſome of our ancient Lawyers term it, QUOD TERROREM POPULI agravates the offence of diſobedience, and legally ſubjects the delinquent to fine and impriſonment, yet theſe ſhould be reſerved until a previous conviction. Becauſe as the breach of the original ſtatute cannot be puniſhed in this ſummary method, neither can the act of diſobedience to the Royal mandate; otherwiſe the ſecurity provided by Magna Charta might be eaſily evaded. So careful and tenacious have former Parliaments been of the rights and priviledges of Engliſh Subjects, that beſides the great palladium of liberty procured from King John by his Barons, commonly called the GREAT CHARTER, which was recognized by his ſon Henry the III. and confirmed by Edward the I. that in the 25th year of the reign of Edward the III. in the ſame ſtatute which defines treaſon, we find Stat. 5. cap. 4. entitled, "None ſhall be condemned upon ſuggeſtion without lawful preſentment," and containing an expreſs corrorobation of the ſame liberties, in theſe words. "Whereas it is contained in the great charter of the Franchiſes of England, that none ſhall be impriſoned or put out of his Freehold, nor of his Franchiſes nor free Cuſtom, unleſs it be by the law of the land; IT IS ACCORDED, ASSENTED and ESTABLISHED, that from henceforth, none ſhall be TAKEN by petition or ſuggeſtion, made to our Lord the King or to his Council, unleſs it be by Indictment or preſentment of his good and lawful people of the ſame neighbourhood, where ſuch deeds be done, in due manner; or by proceſs made by writ original at the common law." This ſtatute is again confirmed by one made in the twenty eighth year of the ſame King, wherein it is enacted cap. 3. that none ſhall be impriſoned without being firſt brought to anſwer by due proceſs of law; and again in the forty ſecond year of his reign, cap. 3. it is enacted, that, "Whereas by FALSE ACCUSERS, who often make their accuſations, more for revenge and SINGULAR BENEFIT, than for the profit of the King or of his people, whereby the accuſed have often unjuſtly ſuffered grievous pains againſt law, and cauſed to come before the King's Council by writ; IT IS ASSERTED and ACCORDED, for the good Governance of the Commons, that no man be put to anſwer without preſentment before the juſtices, or matter of Record, or by due proceſs, and writ original according to the Law of the Land." Is it not amazing that his Majeſty's Repreſentative ſhould either be ſo ignorant or diſregardleſs of theſe Laws, as raſhly to accuſe a number of loyal people of the moſt dangerous crimes againſt their Sovereign, and injoin an immediate ſeizure and impriſonment of their perſons in conſequence thereof, ſo diametrically repugnant to, and ſubverſive of the eſtabliſhed principles of the Conſtitution! Willing and emulous as the preſent Adminiſtration are to enſlave us, we cannot think they mean to receive in America the long aboliſhed court of Star Chamber from the deſcription of whoſe Judges given in 16th Car. 1. cap. 10. one would imagine, were it poſſible, this Baſhaw had been ſupreme. The people of this Country would indeed merit the treatment of Poliſh Boors were they to yield obedience to ſuch arbitrary commands, and if they did not expend every drop of their blood in reſiſting the execution of them. In ſuch a cauſe they muſt, they would be victorious; fortified as they are by the ſtrongeſt barriers of the conſtitution, every man who has breathed one moment under an Engliſh government, and taſted the endearing ſweets of Engliſh liberty would join them in the conteſt; the Cauſe, as is the Alarm, would be univerſal through the Empire. Different Sentiments may operate concerning parliamentary power, and the ſubmiſſion due to the acts of a Britiſh Legiſlature; but the non-authoritative voice of ſuch unprecedented proclamations all would diſobey, all would oppoſe; for this they muſt do or relinquiſh all future pretenſions to freedom. The Aſſociators it is true, avow the combined intention of procuring a repeal of what they conſider as unconſtitutional ſtatutes, by diſtreſſing the trade of Great-Britain, by a non-conſumption of her manufactures: which reſolutions this proclamation has denominated traiterous, and therefore fruſtrates and forbids them. But the Law of England veſts no ſuch authority in the Monarch, who has it not in his power to forbid even the making of Starch from Wheat, though tending greatly to the diſtreſs of the nation, by his proclamation 10 Ch. 74. In the caſe now cited Sir Edward Coke, tho' much preſſed to it, before the King in Council, refuſed to eſtabliſh a precedent ſo dangerous in its conſequences to the liberty of the ſubject, and plainly tells his Majeſty that the Statute 31ſt H. 8. cap 8. which gives more power to the King than he had before, declares that proclamations ſhall not alter the Law, Statutes or Cuſtoms of the Realm, or impeach any in his inheritance; goods, body or life. And Forteſcue is an authority to prove that, if a man diſobey a proclamation made to confirm an old law, he ſhall be indicted for the contempt, and if found guilty, ſhall be then fined and impriſoned. No man can alledge that an aſſociation not to purchaſe any Britiſh manufactures when we purchaſe no others is a breach of any Law or Statute whatever, and therefore a total diſregard of this proclamation cannot be criminal, for UBI NON EST LEX, IBI NON EST TRANSGRESSIO; therefore that which is not puniſhable without proclamation, cannot be made puniſhable thereby. Upon the whole, it is clear, that as this proclamation creates a new offence, or rather proſcribes doing that which is none, and inflicts a puniſhment contrary to law, it is void and the execution of it may be reſiſted, for QUAE CONTRA RATIONEM JURIS INTRODUCTA SUNT, NON DEBENT TRAHI IN CONSEQUENTIAM. For theſe reaſons it is to be hoped, that under the preſent circumſtances of this oppreſſed Country, the Civil Magiſtrates will be cautious in the execution of ſuch new invented NULLITIES, and prevent thoſe inſurrections which would certainly be produced by their obedience. Unanimity and Peace are much to be wiſhed for between this and the Mother Country; without theſe and a mutual Commerce both muſt greatly ſuffer; but never let us entail Slavery on our deſcendants, to ſecure tranquility to ourſelves. To merit freedom we muſt be juſt to our poſterity; and to be virtuous we muſt be brave.

LEONIDAS.

VIRGINIA, Auguſt 17, 1774.

LONDON, May 21.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

On Wedneſday laſt Lord North made a long and able ſpeech on opening the contents of his Budget; he produced to the Houſe great information concerning the ſtate of the French finances, which he ſaid, had been lately held out to him by an Hon. Gentleman (Col. Barre) as an object of terror, of example, or reproach. His Lordſhip then contraſted their increaſed debt, and arbitrary breaches of public faith, with the ſmall ſaving we had been able to make, notwithſtanding the expence of preparations for war in the years 1765 and 1770; he vindicated our preſent large eſtabliſhments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the ſeizure of the French ſhips before any formal declaration of war, which meaſure his Lordſhip cenſured in a manner becoming the Miniſter of a great nation. But on the ſubject of eſtabliſhment he was well anſwered by oppoſition, that vigilance in the cabinet towards any changes in the political hemiſphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom than an expenſive armament in time of peace, which would produce debility in war. His Lordſhip attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to Col. Barre, for ſome former animadverſions, although he acknowledged himſelf more partial to the œconomical opinions of that Hon. Gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew up the noble Lord a number of aſſailants, whoſe weapons did not ſeem to make much impreſſion, but after the Houſe and Galleries had appeared ſatisfied with his defence, he was attacked on ſome points of his argument by Governor Johnſtone, in a manner that left a very different impreſſion. Theſe were chiefly the meaſures reſpecting the Eaſt India Company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired Iſlands by royal preroga-

tive, and the mode proposed for paying off one million of the national debt. That Gentleman at the same time declared, he always had the greatest respect for the abilities of the noble Lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the East India Company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French Financier, which his Lordship had described in a manner superior to any he could use, returned directly upon himself.

The House of Commons attacked a Parson violently in 1710. and ruined the Whig Ministry. At that time religion was the universal cry of the nation: At present, Trade is the hinge on which all turns; and there is an enthusiastic fondness for trade, America, and money that comes from thence, as there was in 1710. for the Church. But we shall feel at the general election, which is now near, the danger of attacking Trade.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent measures taken with respect to America, will occasion such expences, that it will be necessary to make a short prorogation: this will make another session; in which a shilling more may be granted on the Land Tax; which grant may pass, and the second session be over before the end of July,

NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, July 21.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, held at Faneuil-Hall the 27th instant, and from thence adjourned to the South meeting-house, copies of certain circular letters, wrote by the Committee of correspondence so called, for this town, to the other towns in the province, and other places on the continent, and answers thereto from the several towns and colonies were read, likewise a certain circular letter, accompanied with a solemn league and covenant of a most dangerous nature and tendency, which hath been drawn up by the said Committee of correspondence, copies whereof have been by them clandestinely dispersed through the province without the consent or knowledge of the town, and recommended to the people of the country, to execute without loss of time, "least their enemies should defeat its purpose."—These points being fully spoke to, with candour and moderation by Gentlemen of different sentiments, it was at length motioned and seconded, That the Committee of correspondence be censured from the town and dismissed from any further service in that capacity. After some discussion on the subject and other letters produced and read, the question was put and passed in the Negative.

Wherefore, we the Dissentients do now make this public and solemn protest against the doings of the said Committee, as such against the solemn league and covenant aforementioned, and against the proceedings of the town so far as they have adopted the illegal proceedings of the said Committee of correspondence, for the following, reasons viz.

First, Because, with regard to the solemn league and covenant aforementioned, we look on it to be a base, wicked and illegal measure calculated to distress and ruin, many merchants, shopkeepers and others, in this metropolis, and affect the whole commercial interest of this province; to put a check at once to our industry, by stopping the exportation of all the staple articles of our trade: such as Oil, Pot and Pearl Ash, Flax Seed, Naval-Stores, lumber of all sorts, and likewise Cod-Fish, by way of Spain and Portugal, the proceeds of which go to Great-Britain as a remittance for goods; also will put an end to a very valuable branch of trade to the province of ship-building; to create unhappy divisions in towns and in families; to open a door for the most wicked perjuries, and to introduce almost every species of evil that we have not yet felt, and cannot serve any good purpose.

Secondly, Because that the committee of correspondence, in many of their letters held forth principles, which, instead of extricating us from our difficulties, serve, in our opinions, still further to involve us; to which principles we cannot accede.

Thirdly, Because that the Committee of correspondence, in some letters that were read from them to New-York, Philadelphia and other places, particularly two to New-York of the 28th and 30th May—have—falsly, maliciously, and scandalously vilified and abused the characters of many of us, only for dissenting from them in opinion—a right which we shall claim, so long as we hold any claim to freedom or liberty.

(Signed by 128 Persons.)

Tuesday last the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, waited upon his Excellency Governor GAGE, and presented the following Address.

"May it please your Excellency,"

THE present term affords the earliest opportunity to the Justices of his Majesty's Inferiour Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, to address your Excellency on your safe arrival, and accession to the Chief Seat of Government in this province.

Your Excellency's appointment at this time of difficulty and distress, is a renewed instance of the King's great attention and regard to the interest of this country and Great-Britain, when the exertion of great abilities are so very necessary to restore that peace and harmony, which every good man must most sincerely desire; and we doubt not that the exercise of the important powers you are vested with will discover those principles of benevolence, which have ever distinguished your Excellency in other departments.

We assure you, Sir, in our station we shall use our best endeavours to promote justice, and a due obedience to the laws, and to our utmost advance the prosperity and happiness of your administration.

The GOVERNOR's Answer.

Gentlemen,

IT is with much thankfulness I receive your address; your obliging gratulations on my safe arrival, and the idea you are pleased to entertain of my abilities; coming from Gentlemen so distinguished as the Justices of his Majesty's inferior Court of Common Pleas, cannot fail of being extremely grateful to me.

The hopes you form through me of peace and harmony being restored betwixt Great-Britain and this province, as it is my warmest wish, so it calls forth the exertion of all my abilities to that effect, and the assistance you are pleased to promise me of using your best endeavours to promote justice, and a due obedience to the laws, must contribute greatly to this desireable end. Boston, July 19 1774.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England,

An ADDRESS of the Freeholders and Tradesmen of the town of Easton, in the county of Bristol.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE do wait on your Excellency to pay our hearty congratulations on your arrival to this province, to acknowledge our gratitude to our Sovereign, for his gracious appointment of you to the head of this province at this very important juncture, and to give you firm assurance, that we will do every thing in our power, in our respective stations, to promote peace and good order in the province.

We, in full confidence from the amiable character your Excellency has obtained in your other important departments in America, rely you will ever delight in the promoting the good of this Government.

We find a peculiar difficulty in expressing the distresses of our minds, relating to the unhappy circumstances of this province, and can with sincerity say, that we have no doubt, from your well known character, you will do all that is in your power, to extricate us out of our distresses, in any way consistent with the true interest of Great-Britain and her Colonies, which we hold inseperable; and we do bear our testimony against all riots, routs, combinations, and unwarrantable resolves, which we apprehend have been the occasion of many of our troubles;—And as there is now circulating throughout this province certain inflamatory pieces, signed by order of the Committee of Correspondence of the town of Boston, directed to the several towns in this province, stimulating the people to break off all connexions with Great-Britain, which have still a tendency to alienate the affections of the people of this province from the Mother-Country, and create discord and confusion: We do assure your Excellency, that we will do every thing in our power to discountenance such proceedings, and are ready to aid the civil Officers in the execution of the good and wholesome laws, and render your Excellency's administration successful and prosperous. Signed by 46 Inhabitants.

The GOVERNOR's Answer

GENTLEMEN,

I return you thanks for this obliging Address, and the assurance you give me of doing all in your power, in your respective stations, to promote peace and good order in the province. It is the duty of my station to use every endeavour to restore harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies, and it is my most ardent wish, as an Englishman, that the union betwixt them was so strongly cemented as never to be dissolved.

But while unwearied pains are taken to inflame the minds of the people against the Mother-Country, paying no attention to truth, law or justice, visibly with intent to widen the breach, which might be repaired by temper, decency and moderation, so salutary a work appears unfortunately at too great a distance.

July 18. Friday last a number of public spirited Gentlemen at Marblehead, raised a subscription for 207 quintals of cod-fish, about 50 jarrs of oyl, and L. 40 lawful, in specie, for the use of the industrious poor of this town, at this critical juncture of our public affairs, which is to be forwarded to-morrow, if the weather permits.

This is now the 41th day since the siege of Boston began; and notwithstanding our accumulating distresses, the inhabitants continue to exhibit that calm firmness and unanimity, which astonishes our enemies.—Notwithstanding a report industriously propagated, that a number of persons in the confidence of their fellow-citizens were to be apprehended and sent home for trial for we know not what, not one of them has left his ground;—if any unfair practices should hereafter take place, this province and continent have it in their power to do themselves justice. The little tribe of addressers, protestors, &c. are still restless, in order to push themselves into view, but it will not be wondered at by our brethren in the other colonies, when they consider how long Boston has been the head-quarters of ministerial corruption, and what engines have been set at work to debauch the necessitous and mislead the vain and unwary.—A few Justices of the counties of Worcester and Plymouth stand foremost in the rank of prostitutes, and the latter have stupidly aimed at paying a compliment to G——in the late address, by a gross abuse offered our clergy; strangely imagining that the ministers of this province might be treated with less delicacy and deference than the clergy of Canada.—The inhabitants of this province are greatly supported under the weight of ministerial vengeance, by the kind sympathy and Generous donations of our brethren and friends, through the province and continent; it indeed seems as if their prophecy would soon be verified in Boston's becoming the granary of North-America, may the behaviour of its inhabitants continue to deserve their praise and bounty. A whole continent is now awake and active, one spirit actuates the whole, and all unite in prayers to the Supreme Disposer of events, that the liberties of America may yet be preserved. Last Thursday was a solemn day in the town; the shops and streets empty, and Churches full—may the day be followed with true repentance and amendment of life. and all the ills we suffer now, like scattered clouds shall pass away.

We are well informed that the greatest part of the Province of New-Hampshire, have come into the non-consumption agreement.

By accounts from the north and south, east and west of this province—the non-consumption agreement is come into with scarce a dissentient in many towns.

Large orders for fall goods, have been countermanded, occasioned by the non-consumptive agreements.

August 1. More than sixty days have expired, since Boston, by a late edict of the British Parliament, has been besieged by a British Fleet and Army, and its trade annihilated: The inhabitants now receive that insult and damage, which was never experienced in the hottest wars we have been engaged in with France and Spain, and their allies, the Savages of the American woods:—The particulars of the Siege, and the manuœvres of our enemies, may in future be told by some able Historian. Suffice it at present to inform the world, that tho' wood and provisions have been allowed us by said Port-Act, the introduction of these articles has been attended with such loss of time and unnecessary charges as greatly to raise the price of fuel upon the poor inhabitants: No wood can be brought from the rivers and bays including into our harbour, upon which we depended for a considerable part of our supply: No goods of any kind are suffered to be waterborne within a circle of sixty miles: No timber, boards, shingles, bricks, lime, sand, &c. are to be transported from one wharf to another; and so even the tradesmen, not immediately dependent upon shipping are thrown out of business. No barrels of liquors, bread, flour, &c. are suffered to be brought a few roods in our row boat, or across our shortest ferries; and even the vessels on the stocks, which have for some time been ready for launching, cannot be put into the water, without their being exposed to a threatned seizure. Neither is the dried table fish and oil, the charity of our Marblehead friends, nor rice, the generous present of the Carolinians, nor even house sand, to be brought by water, but must be encumbered with the great charge of about 30 miles: We are also cut off from the advantage and profit of supplying as usual an extent of sea-coast on the north and south of more than 1000 leagues, even with British merchandize.—And when any of these hardships and distresses are mentioned to those insolent in office, the Commissioners and their understrapers, we are told, it was the design of the act, and that it is not their intent to lessen these difficulties:——

This is the treatment meted out by a British minister to a town and Province, by whose exertions in a late war, the strong fortress of Louisburgh was taken, which purchased the peace of Europe and delivered Britons from their terrible apprehensions of an invasion by French flat-bottomed Boats. What further cruelties we are to suffer we know not; but whether America, or even this single town is in this way to be brought to the feet of Lord North, with the full surrender of their inestimable rights and liberties, time only can determine.—

A Cart Load of new pick Axes was seen putting into a store in the Long-Wharf, last saturday. Quere, What are we to apprehend from all these warlike Preparations? Is a Fort to be erected in good earnest, and the Town to be awed into Submission by Cannons and Mortars? Forbid it Heaven! Rather let it become an Heap, and be raised to its Foundation, than one mean concession be the means of its preservation!

Portsmouth, July 22. On Wednesday last arrived here the Sloop Molly, Capt. Odiorne, in 7 days from Halifax, being the same vessel that carried the tea from this place: the captain assures us that he safely landed that disagreeable commodity there, though much against the minds of the inhabitants, who are determined not to purchase it. Tea is sold there at half a Dollar per pound.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Rhode-Island, to his Friend in this Town, dated July 22, 1774.

"Two Vessels from Charlestown, South-Carolina, arrived here last night; they have subscribed 2000 tierces of rice for your town;—two vessels were loading for Boston with some of the rice when the last advices came away."

Thursday last the Delegates from the several towns in the province of New-Hampshire met at Exeter, when they made choice of Col. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, and Major John Sullavin of Durham to represent that Province at the general Congress.

A correspondent says, It is expected that the Congress will recommend to the people of this Continent to enter into an engagement not to purchase any goods of the English East-India Company, or their Factors, until the Company hath made compensation to Boston and other towns on the continent, who have suffered in consequence of said Company's basely sending their detested Tea to America.

New-London, July 15. The Honourable House of Correspondence for the colony of Connecticut, met at this town on Wednesday last, and by virtue of authority from the Hon: Lower House of Assembly in May last, for that purpose, nominated the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, and William Samuel Johnson, Esqrs; that is to say any three of them, on behalf of this colony, to attend the general Congress of Commissioners, of the English American colonies, proposed to be holden at Philadelphia, on the first of September next; with them to consult and advise on proper measures to promote the general good and welfare of the whole, and for obtaining a redress of the grievances under which we labour.—Being a matter of great expectancy, a number of Gentlemen from the neighbouring towns attended. About 4 o'clock, P. M. the Gentlemen of the Committee declared to the expecting people their choise: Upon which a royal salute was fired from our battery, and also a salute from the shipping in the harbour.—Decency, good order, and loyalty, were conspicuous in all ranks and degrees of the people.

NEW-YORK.

At a Meeting of the Committees of the several counties of the Province of New-Jersey, at new-Brunswick, on Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1774, and continued to the Saturday following.

Present seventy two Members.

Stephen Crane, Chairman.

THE Committees taking into consideration the dangerous and destructive nature of sundry Acts of the British Parliament, with respect to the fundamental Liberties of the American Colonies, conceive it their indispensible duty to bear their open testimony against them, and to concur with the other colonies in prosecuting all legal and necessary measures, for obtaining their repeal:—Therefore, We unanimously agree in the following sentiments and resolutions.

1. We think it necessary to declare, that the inhabitants of this province (and we are confident, the people of America in general) are, and ever have, been firm and unshaken in their loyalty to his Majesty King George the third; fast friends to the revolution settlement; and that they detest all thoughts of an independance on the Crown of Great-Britain: Accordingly we do, in the most sincere and solemn manner, recognize aud acknowledge his Majesty King George the Third, to be our lawful and rightful Sovereign, to whom, under his Royal protection in our fundamental rights and priviledges, we owe, and will render all due faith and allegiance.

2. We think ourselves warranted, from the principles of our excellent constitution, to affirm, that the claim of the British Parliament, (in which we neither are, nor can be represented,) to make laws which shall be binding on the King's American subjects "in all cases whatsoever," and particularly for imposing taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, is unconstitutional and oppressive; and which we think ourselves bound, in duty to ourselves, and our posterity, by all constitutional means in our power to oppose.

3. We think the several late Acts of parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston:—Invading the charter rights of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay:—And subjecting supposed offenders to be sent for trial to other Colonies, or to Great-Britain:—The sending over an armed force, to carry the same into effect, and thereby reducing many thousands of innocent and loyal inhabitants to poverty and distress; are not only subversive of the undoubted rights of his Majesty's American subjects, but also repugnant to the common principles of humanity and justice.—These proceedings, so violent in themselves, and so truly alarming to the other Colonies, (many of which are equally exposed to ministerial vengeance) render it the indispensible duty of all, heartily to unite in the most proper measures to procure redress for their oppressed Countrymen, now suffering in the common cause; and for the re-establishment of the constitutional rights of America, on a solid and permanent foundation.

4. To effect this important purpose, we conceive the most eligible method is, to appoint a general Congress of commissioners of the respective Colonies, who shall be empowered mutually to pledge each to the rest, the public honour and faith of their constituent Colonies, firmly and inviolably to adhere to the determinations of the Congress.

5. Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgements of this body are due to the noble and worthy patrons of constitutional Liberty in the British Senate, for their laudable efforts to avert the storm, they beheld impending over a much injured Colony, and in support of the just rights of the King's subjects in America.

6. Resolved, That James Kinsey, William Livingston, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, or such of them as shall attend, be the Delegates to represent this Province, in the continental Congress, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on or about the first day of September next; to meet, consult, and advise, with the Deputies from the other Colonies, and to determine upon all such prudent and lawful measures, as may be judged most expedient for the colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppressed people, and the redress of our general grievances.

7. Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend a general non-importation, and a non-consumption agreement; to be entered into at such time, and regulated in such manner, as to the Congress shall appear most adviseable. And,

Lastly, Resolved, That it appears to us to be a duty incumbent upon the good people of this province, to afford some immediate relief to the many suffering inhabitants of the town of Boston: Therefore, the several County Committees do now engage to set on foot, and promote collections, without delay, either by subscriptions or otherwise, throughout their respective counties; and that they will remit the monies arising from such subscriptions, or any benefactions, that may be voluntarily made by the inhabitants, either to Boston, or into the hands of James Neilson, John Dennis William Ouke, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Tucker, Isaac Smith, Grant Gibbon, Thomas Sinnickson, and John Carey, whom we do hereby appoint our Committee, for forwarding the same to Boston, in such way and manner as they may be advised will best answer the benevolent purpose designed.

Signed by Order, JONATHAN SERJEANT, Clerk.

July 21. By an account of the number of inhabitants in the colony of Connecticut, taken the first of January last, and published by order of the general Assembly, there appeared to be, in the whole six counties, one hundred, ninety-one thousand, three hundred and ninety-two, Whites: and six thousand, four hundred and sixty four, Blacks; by which state of the numbers, compared with an account returned in the year 1756, here is an increase of 64,417 Whites; and 3,445 Blacks.

July 23. Thursday last three transports arrived here from Boston; they are now taking in ordnance and a proportion of military stores, among which are 500 barrels of gun-powder; and we hear the royal Welsh Fuzileers, now here, are to embark this week on board the said transports, with a detatchment of the Train of Artillery, and to sail directly for Boston.

Friday last the brig Matty, Capt. Cochran, arrived here from Greenock, with about 70 passengers; and we are told that a large ship with 300 passengers more, was to sail from Greenock in 14 days after Capt. Cochran, for this port also.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The following piece was handed about among the members of the Assembly on the evening of the 21st instant, and as it appears to be the production of a masterly pen, it was thought adviseable to reprint it here.

To the Representatives of the province of Pennsylvania, now met in this city.

"All numerous assemblies however composed, are mere mob, "and swayed in their debates by the least motive; this is confirmed by daily experience. An absurdity strikes a member, he "conveys it to his neighbours, and the whole is infected. Separate this great body, and though every member be only of middling sense, it is not probable any thing but reason can prevail. "Influence and example being removed, good sense will also get "the better of bad. The only way of making people wise, is to "keep them from uniting into large assemblies." HUME.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT a cool considerate observer of the present distracted proceedings of this province, for one moment to claim your attention.

Let not, I beseech you, the noise and confusion of the scene stifle the voice of wisdom, or prevent the full display of your ancient prudence. The call of one not less well affected to the privileges and liberties, derived to us from our excellent constitution, than the most zealous of her sons, of one not heated by the fallacious spirit of a pretended patriotism, nor, he trusts, too tamely submissive to the hand of oppression, solicits your most serious consideration. Let him not supplicate in vain! yet even on the last precipice on which the vestiges of order and regularity shall be traced, pause, ponder, maturely deliberate, and with every nerve of reason extended, reflect on the past, and penetrate into the future.

You are now met in a legislative capacity, and are to determine on a matter the most important in itself, the most interesting in its consequences, of any that ever came before you. Nothing less is to be agitated, than whether the people of this province shall assert their rights and liberties on constitutional grounds; or, deviating from the long known, and securely trodden paths of prudence and regularity, wander into the mazy labyrinths of perplexity and disorder.

From the respective counties of this province persons have been delegated, to take into their serious consideration the present alarming state of affairs, to deliberate on means the most effectual for obtaining redress of our grievances, and to give such instructions to you, as they may judge expedient. By what legal authority they have proceeded let them demonstrate. Among them are gentlemen of the first abilities, of characters the most respectable: Let any of them take up the pen, and convince you that their appointment is constitutional, or that their proceedings have been conducted with justice or equity. A single delegate for one of the frontier counties, has a vote in every debate deemed equivalent to the whole committee of this opulent and populous city and county, is this reasonable, or is it consistent with that just proportion observed in limiting the number of Representatives for the counties, which compose your house? To hesitate on a decision of this question, betrays an unpardonable partiality, or a shameful weakness.

This is not all. They have resolved on instructions to be handed to you. These resolves have not been entered into without warm opposition, and without great division; if they are to have any weight, they are to supersede you; if you are influenced by them, they incur a dissolution of our charter. The Gentlemen chosen by ballot on the first of October, are the only persons before whom every grievance should come; you are the men; you are chosen to represent us on every occasion; in you we have reposed the most unlimited confidence; no body of men are to supersede you: You are the guardians of our rights; we look to you for protection against every encroachment; and now implore you to avert every infatuation. Let us for one moment examine how far these resolves must be short of the general sentiments of the people. The Committees are appointed at county meetings, where, it is notorious, not one fourth of the freeholders attend. The resolutions are previously drawn up by some zealous partizan, perhaps by some fiery spirit, ambitiously solicitous of forcing himself into public notice; too often by persons whose only consequence is derived from the calamities in which their country may be involved. The orator mounts the rostrum, and in some pre-conceived speech, heightened no doubt, with all the aggravations which the fertility of his genius can suggest, exerts all the powers of elocution, to heat his audience with that blaze of patriotism, with which he conceives himself inspired, at such a time when the passion of liberty implanted in every breast is awakened; when the threats of tyranny, and the terror of slavery, are artfully set before them; a measure need only be proposed to be resolved on: And I am well convinced many an American has given his assent to such a measure, from which a little reflection would have made him retract with horror.

From this fountain originates the authority of the committees; it is a fountain from which no legal authority can be derived; we know not where such precedents may terminate: Setting up a power to controul you, is setting up anarchy above order;

IT IS THE BEGINNING OF REPUBLICANISM.

Sophistry with her specious pretences may, perhaps gloss over the matter, but sound reason will never aid the demonstration. They are gigantic strides to set up the resolves of the populace above the law, and above the constitution. Nip this pernicious weed in her bud, before it has taken too deep root.

Methinks I already see a new Cassius rise, and tell your Speaker he differs from him in sentiment; asserts that they only are the men made privy to the desires and wishes of your constituents; and that they have a right to dictate to you what shall be done.

If these principles become prevalent, suffer the hardihood of truth, ungracious as it may sound in their ears, to tell you are only machines, a VOX & PRÆTEREA NIHIL. If these measures be sanctioned by you; if a precedent be once established, it remains only in some future day, for some popular leader, who may dissent from you in opinion, to raise a general clamour; collect his number; propound his resolves; quote this established precedent to support him; and in the tone of authority DEMAND entrance into the senate. But it is not my part to point out to you the innumerable inconveniences and mischiefs with which this measure, if adopted, is pregnant.

Deliver down to posterity "the laws, the rights, the generous plan of power," which your ancestors have delivered to you; and let not your children be heard, for want of foresight and precaution.

A FREEMAN.

A non-consumption agreement, we hear, is universally adopted in New-Hampshire, and in every part of New-England in many towns scarce a dissentient.—As was foreseen, large orders for a fall importation have been countermanded.—May the blessing of him that is ready to perish, fall upon the benefactors to this beseiged and distressed town, through the continent—Their sympathy and generosity is astonishing.—

We are informed by authority, that the Honourable the Representatives of the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, met at New-Castle on the first instant, and adjourned until the next day. when they unanimously appointed Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean and George Read, Esquires, or any two of them, deputies for the said colony at the ensuing general congress.

Exract of a letter from an Officer in the army, now in Ireland, who served almost all the last war in America, to his Friend in this city, dated the 27th of May, 1774.

"I hope my good friends the Bostonians may get themselves well out of the scrape, Both to their satisfaction and honour, as a house divided against itself cannot stand. I was well acquainted with many of their officers that served on different campaigns with me last war, and proved to be good officers, and brave worthy men; these are the sentiments of many here, who served in America last war, and would shudder at the thoughts of being ordered on so disagreeable a service as that of drawing a tricker against an American and their countrymen; it is my opinion we should all become Americans sooner than comply with such an order."

Capt. Castle; from Ferrol, on the 10th of June, in lat. 43: 6, long. 23: 32, spoke with the Brig Charles, Capt. Duncan, from this port, but could not learn where bound or how long out: On the 2d ult. in lat. 39: 24, long. 43: 49, spoke the sloop Betsey, Capt. Potter, belonging to Rhode-Island from Africa, out 8 months, all well: On the 6th, in lat 40. 6, long. 46: 37, spoke the ship Peggy, Capt. Barron, from Virginia for Lisbon, out 16 days, all well; and on the 12th, in lat. 41: 7, long. 55: 14, spoke the ship Charlotte, Capt. Nelson, from Grenada for London, on 16 days, all well.

HAMPTON, August 18.

ENTERED INWARD.

Sloop Thomas, from Philadelphia, with Rum, Sugar, Wheat Fans, and Snuff.
Schooner Bumper, from Bermuda, with Salt.
Brig Dolphin, from Malaga, with Ballast.
Sloop Polly, from New-York, with Bar Iron, Chairs and Oyl.
Schooner Samuel, from Jamaica, with Rum, and Limes.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Sloop Molly, for Dominica, with Scantling, Shingles, Bacon, and Pork.
Brig Hariott, for Antigua, with Corn, Peafe, and Shingles.
Brig Fanny, for Grenades, with Corn, Peafe, Flour, Bacon, Scantling, and Shingles.
Brig Defiance, for Hifpaniola, with Scantling, Staves, Plank, and Shingles.
Sloop Raven, for Halifax, with Corn, Flour, and Pork.
Schooner charming Molly, for North-Carolina, with Britifh dry Goods; alfo, Bar Iron, Salt, Cordage, and Coals.
Sloop Lydia, for Antigua, with Flour, Bread, Corn, and Shingles.
Sloop Rachel, for Grenades, with Scantling, Staves, Shingles, Heading, and Plank.
Sloop John's Relief, for Bermuda, with Corn, and Flour.
Sloop Charlotte, for Jamaica, with Flour, Peafe, and Pork.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE fubfcriber finding he cannot carry on the Vendue bufinefs and fupport his credit; unlefs the purchafers of goods at Vendue for ready money, will pay their accounts when called on: He therefore muft eftablifh it on fome other plan, than for people to purchafe at Vendue where the terms are ready money, and afterwards take their own time for payment; as it's out of his power to oblige them in any reafonable time: He informs his employers and cuftomers, and the public in general; that in future, there will be no goods delivered until the money is paid, the purchafer to depofit ten per-cent on the amount of his purchafe, when charged with the goods; the goods will be taken care of by the fubfcriber for five days after the purchafe, and in cafe the goods are not taken away and the money paid in that time; that, then the goods fhall be liable to be difpofed of as before, and the depofit money forfeited. Any perfon refufing to pay the depofit money at the purchafe, on fuch refufal, the goods fhall be immediately difpofed of at Vendue to any other purchafer,

GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

Norfolk, Auguft 15, 1774.

THE Subfcriber having an account againft a certain Mrs. NESBIT, (keeper of the fign of the Bunch of Grapes) and having repeatedly demanded his money, to no purpofe; thought proper, that whenever he fpent any money at that houfe, to have it charged; which method he followed 'till the 20th day of January laft, and then demanded his Account, which was accordingly given in: But on his examination of the fame, found fo many more articles charged to him than he could poffibly have expected; from that time he made a firm promife never to go in her books again, which promife he is fully convinced he never broke; and fince the above date, he has been prefented with an enormous account for Liquor, faid to be contracted fince that date.—He means this as a Warning to thofe who choofe to go upon Credit at that HOUSE.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, Auguft 17, 1774.

THOSE who are fo obliging, as Favour us with ADVERTISEMENTS, are requefted to fend them by Wednefday morning; if fent latter, they cannot be inferted in that Weeks Paper.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE HERE.

AMERICAN EDITIONS of

Juliet Grenville, or the Hiftory of the Human Heart, in two Volumes, by the celebrated Mr. Brooke.

Domeftic Medecine, or the family Phyfician, being an attempt to render the Medical art more generally ufeful, by fhewing People what is in their own power, both with refpect to the prevention and Cure of Diffeafes, by regimen and fimple Medecine; by Dr, BUCHAN of the Royal College of Phyficians EDINBURGH.

Effay's on the Character, Manners and Genius of Women in different Ages.

Quincy's Obfervations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boftan Port-Bill, with thoughts on civil fociety and ftanding Armies.

New Sermons to Affes; by the author of Sermons to Affes.

NORFOLK, Auguft 18, 1774.

Norfolk, Auguft 18, 1774.

THE Subfcribers have for Sale on Confignment, for Ready Money or Short Credit: Madeira Wine of the Sterling and Virginia quality, three years old, Teneriff Wine, Brown Rolls by the Bale; a large Aflortment of Worfted Stockings, Coarfe and Fine Seine Twine, White Rope from fix to twelve threads. Alfo the beft bottled Port and Claret Wines; Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Ginger, &c.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co

Norfolk, Auguft 17, 1774.

The Subfcriber has juft Imported in the Ship MARY and JANE, Capt. CHAPMAN from LONDON;

AN Aflortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be fold at his Shop in NORFOLK, by Whole Sale and Retail, at a low Advance, for Ready Money.

He begs thofe that have accounts with him to fettle, and give their bond with fecurity, payable at any reafonable time hence, juft as may beft fuit their own Convenience; and fuch as he is indebted to, he defires they would call upon him for immediate payment.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Norfolk, Auguft 8th, 1774. 3

FOR SALE,

A Well accuftomed GRISTMILL on APPOMATOX River, formerly the property of ERASMUS HARDING about twelve miles from Peterfburg; its fituation is very public, the ftream never failing; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, is particularly well calculated for a merchant mill.——For terms,

Apply to VIVION BROOKING.

AMELIA, Auguft 1ft, 1774. 3

WANTED

For ELIZABETH River Parifh,

A CLERK.

AS the emoluments arifing ftom faid Parifh are very confiderable, none need apply, unlefs he produces a recommendation of his good moral Character, who can read tolerably, and perform Pfalmody well.

THOMAS DAVIS, Miniſter.

Norfolk, July 30th, 1774.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcribers, are defired to make fpeedy payments; and prevent trouble, to WILLIAM AYLES, and Co.

N. B. I obferve that Mr. LOVE, has taken the liberty to inform the public; that I have no authority to receive payments: am much furprifed at the Gentleman, and hope no perfon will pay any regard to him, as I have the books in my poffeffion, and will give proper receipts, for whatever I may receive for that concern WILLIAM AYLES.

Norfolk, Auguft 18, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS and the ENGLISHMAN, &c. For want of Room, muft be deffered till our Next.

The PEASANT and the RIVER.

Tranſlated from the French.

A Homebred ſwain, thro' whoſe unfruitful land
No riv'let gliding, lav'd the thirſty ſand,
Far from his plough, by buſineſs urg'd abroad,
Paus'd—where a novel ſtream beſet his road;
And cry'd, in gaping wonder loſt, and fear,
" Heav'ns bleſs us! what ſtrange, dreadful thing is here!
" Croſs'd are my hopes, and my ſucceſs is o'er;
" No paſſage bears me to the adverſe ſhore.
" O, had ſome friendly guide, ſome wiſer hind,
" Well known my project, and the road deſign'd.
" Foretold theſe waves—ere I, a thoughtleſs ſwain,
" Tow'rds yon far village wander'd o'er the plain!
" Suppoſe at one advent'rous ſpring I bound
" Sheer o'er—What ſpring can reach the diſtant ground!
" Here then this moſſy bank my limbs ſhall eaſe,
" 'Till the whole current empties to the ſeas:
" Sure, now ſo rapid, ere two hours are fled,
" The ſhallowing waves muſt leave their naked bed:
" Stopp'd by no future bar, ſucceſs will crown
" My ſpeedy journey to the deſtin'd town."
Thus Homebred clos'd his philoſophic ſpeech,
Then hung, expecting o'er the ſandy beach;
And watch'd, as weſtward ſunk the ſolar beam,
The gently—gradual waſting of the ſtream:
In vain expecting! the fierce torrent rolls
From guſhing founts, whilſt whirl the glowing poles.
Ceaſe your fond maxim, Florio, ceaſe to ſay,
" Time ſhrinks all nature to her ſure decay."
Now cruſh the vice, that mocks your vigorous prime,
Nor riſque the conqueſt on the chance of time
View here, unthinking youth, corruption's ſlave!
View your dread picture in this hind and wave:
In vain you wait 'till habit's tide is gone,
Which, like the ceaſeleſs waves, ſtill furious ruſhes on.

AGRICOLA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving the Colony ſoon, thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to give in their accounts that they may be ſettled, and thoſe that are indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy payment,

SAMUEL MURREY.

RUN AWAY.

FROM the Subſcriber on Friday the 12th inſtant, a Negro Boy named FELIX, about nineteen years of age; he is a native of St. MICHAEL's one of the Weſtern Iſlands, talks Portugueze fluently, but has bad Engliſh; he is five feet eight inches high, very black, ſmart, and of an inſinuating diſpoſition; he ſtutters a little in his ſpeech. It is probable he may attempt to get on board ſome veſſel; therefore all Maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from receiving or harbouring him.——A genteel Reward will be given any Perſon, who ſhall bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo as I may have him again.

SAMUEL KER.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 15, 1774.

A CASE or BOX, marked, W. D. N° 1. Containing Books, Morocco Skins, &c. was imported by the Ship Betſey, Cap. Roſs, from LONDON, in April laſt; which has been delivered by Miſtake, to ome Perſon unknown. It's ſuppoſed, it was ſent from NORFOLK up Rappahanock River. Whoever has got the ſaid Package, will be pleaſed to forward It to the PRINTERS hereof.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 15, 1774.

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,

in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

Wanted on CHARTER,

FOR HISPANIOLA,

A VESSEL of One to two hundred Tons Burthen.

I HAVE for Sale one or two Cargoes of Scantling, Plank and Shingles, for which I will take Weſt India Goods; I have alſo Weſt India and Continent Rum, Molaſſes &c. and ſome Corn which I will ſell cheap for Caſh, or Wheat. Thoſe indebted to LOVE MITCHELL and Co. WILLIAM AYLES and Co. or to me on my Private Account, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their Payments, Particularly thoſe who expect to Pay in Lumber. I will receive no Lumber in Payment of Debts now due, after the firſt of October. WILLIAM AYLES has no Authority to receive any Lumber or other Debts in which I am concerned.

ALEXANDER LOVE

TO BE SOLD.

AT publick Sale, on Saturday the 27, inſtant, at the Great-Bridge; about 6,000 feet of two and an half, and three Inch Pine Plank; belonging to the Eſtate of John Gilchriſt deceaſed.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. Executor.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 17, 1774.

FOR CHARTER.

The BRIG MOLLY,

JOHN COLLINS,

Burthen 7000 Buſhels.

Apply to GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1774.

WANTED

A PAIR of Young BAY GELDINGS, not under fourteen hands and an half high, half blooded and well match'd: A good price will be given for ſuch, if brought to the Portſmouth Races, by

AITCHISON & PARKER.

Norfolk, Auguſt 11, 1774. 3

ALL GENTLEMEN holding Subſcription Papers for the PORTSMOUTH RACES, are requeſted to give them into the Printer hereof as ſoon as they can. The Subſcribers to ſaid Races may pay the Sums they have ſubſcribed for, to Mr. JOHN SKEDDEN in Norfolk; to Mr. RICHARD NESTOR in Portſmouth, or to either of the Truſtees, who expect to have the whole of the Subſcription Money is collected by the firſt of next month.

GEORGE VEAL.
JOHN GOODRICH ſenr.
HENRY BROWN.
SAMUEL KER.
JOHN MITCHELL.
} Truſtees.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10, 1774.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.

The SCHOONER SAMUEL,

JOHN SHEPHERD,

MASTER.

BURTHEN about 4000 Buſhels, Built for Private Uſe, is ſtrong and well fitted; has made only three Voyages to the Weſt-Indies. — For Terms apply to ſaid Maſter, or to JOHN BROWN & Co.

We have for Sale, a quantity of Jamaica Rum and Coffee, on reaſonable Terms, I. B.

LATELY IMPORTED

From LONDON.

A Variety of the laſt publiſhed Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays Alſo a neat Aſſortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Aſſes Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Caſes, Morroco Etwees with Inſtruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standiſhes, of the neateſt Conſtruction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Inſurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Leaſe and Releaſe, Prices Current, Ink Glaſſes of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taſte, will be finiſhed with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Printing Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices.

JOURNEYMEN Weavers well recommended will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber. Two are particularly wanted to work on one Loom Counterpanes 10 quarters broad.

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. He will give Eighteen pence per pound for clean pickt Cotton.

Norfolk, 6th July, 1774.

Norfolk, July 12, 1774.

WANTED

AN Overſeer, who underſtands FARMING on a ſmall Plantation near the Cape; by applying to the Subſcriber will meet with Encouragement.

ROBERT GILMOUR

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

THE Subſcriber has lately opened Store at Peterſburg, where he has for Sale, Weſt India and other Articles, and would be glad to execute any Orders upon Commiſſion.——Any Letters from Norfolk or Portſmouth, will be forwarded by Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, at Norfolk.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Auguſt 9th, 1774. 4 W.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

CASPER HERRETER,

LEATHER Dreſſer and Breetches Maker, in the Borough of Norfolk, lives at the ſign of the Buck and Breetches, in Church-Street, and carries on theſe trades in all their branches; thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch. He returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours as well as of the public in general, which ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to merit. He has now by him a large quantity of good Skins and Breetches ready made; alſo a large quantity of Philadelphia made Breetches neatly finiſhed, which he will ſell cheap for Ready Money.

N. B. A quantity of new and old work has been left with me upwards of twelve months: the owners are deſired to come and take them away and pay for the ſame; otherwiſe I ſhall diſpoſe of them at public ſale to defray charges, according to law; in three months from the date hereof.——Orders from the country will be duly anſwered, and punctually executed. C. H.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1ſt. 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.